# Table provided by EPA

Assumes constant lifetime exposure in homes at these levels. Estimates are subject to uncertainties as discussed in Chapte Note: Biological Effects of Ionizing Radiation (RFIP) VI Pann

73 out of 100,000 23 out of 10,000

73 out of 10,000

15 out of 1,000 18 out of 1,000

15 out of

37 out of 10,000

# 64 out of 10,000 20 out of 1,000 32 out of 1,000 62 out of 1,000 12 out of 100 100 73 out of 10,000 23 out of 10,000 23 12 out of 1,000 45 out of 1,000 56 out of 1,000 11 out of 100 out of 1,000 Radon Causes Lung Cancer. You Should Test Your Home,

10

36 out of 1,000

26 out of

**General Population** 

SURGEON GENERAL'S

## For More Information:

### S.C. DHEC

Radon Hotline: (800) 768-0362 Or (864) 241-1090 Radon Web site: http://www.scdhec.gov/ environment/envserv/radon.htm Email: radon@dhec.sc.gov

**Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)** Radon Hotline: (800) SOS-RADON (767-7236) Radon Web site: http://www.epa.gov/radon

For certified contractors contact: National Radon Safety Board http://www.nrsb.org

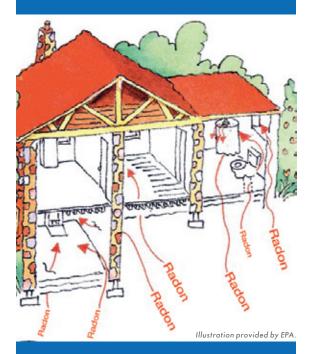
National Environmental Health Association http://www.radongas.org



South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control

CR-006953 3/07

# Does Your Home Have a Radon Problem?



South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control





# Radon Facts.

- Radon is a cancer-causing, natural, radioactive gas.
- Radon causes more than 20,000 lung cancer deaths each year in the U.S.
- Radon is the leading cause of lung cancer in non-smokers and the second leading cause of lung cancer in smokers.
- Radon can be found all over the U.S., including South Carolina.
- ⇒ Radon levels as high as 70.0 pCi/L and higher have been found in South Carolina.
- Nearly one out of every 15 homes in the U.S. is estimated to have elevated radon levels.

# Radon Risks.

Radon is a natural, radioactive gas. It forms when uranium breaks down in soil, rock and water. You can't see, smell or taste radon. It gets into the air you breathe indoors, primarily from soil under your home and other buildings.

Radon can get into any type of building (homes, offices and schools), which can cause high indoor

radon levels. However, you are most likely to get your greatest exposure at home since that is where you spend most of your time.

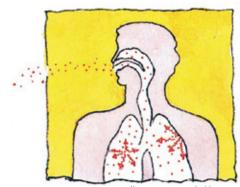


Illustration provided by EPA.

Radon is a risk because it decays into radioactive particles that can get trapped in your lungs when you breathe. These particles break down and release small bursts of energy that can damage lung tissue and lead to lung cancer. Your chances of getting lung cancer from radon depend mostly on how much radon is in your home, the amount of time you spend in your home, and if you smoke or have ever smoked.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has an action level of 4 Pico Curies per liter (pCi/L). This means you should install radon reduction systems in your home if the radon level is 4 pCi/L or higher. Radon reduction systems are installed by qualified professionals and are not very expensive. In fact, some systems can reduce radon levels in your home by up to 99 percent. Levels below 4 pCi/L also can pose a health risk and in many cases can be reduced. You can reduce your risk of lung cancer by lowering your radon levels.

# What You Can Do.



The only way to know if you have a radon problem is to test your home. Testing for radon is easy, inexpensive and only takes a few minutes.

Radon test kits can be purchased at home improvement stores, or a certified radon tester can be hired. Test kits are also available for FREE from DHEC by calling the S.C. Radon Hotline (800) 768-0362 or (864) 241-1090. Or send an email to radon@dhec.sc.gov.

Protect Your Family

Have Your Home Tested For Radon Today!